

GENERAL HISTORY
of the
PACIFIC NORTHWEST

1805--

ORIGINAL

249th COAST ARTILLERY ORGANIZATION, INC.
(OREGON NATIONAL GUARD)



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Given to me on this 25th day of July 1973
by Walter Johnson, ^{past} President of the Clatsop County
Chapter O.H.S., and also "ram-rod" for the locating
and re-building of Fort Clatsop, Fort George, and
the procuring and preservation of the Capt. Flavel
Estate as the location and housing of the
current Clatsop County Chapter of the Oregon
Historical Society.

GENERAL HISTORY

HARBOR DEFENSES OF THE COLUMBIA

Assembled for the
Clatsop County Chapter of the
Oregon Historical Society

W. J. Pres.

December 1, 1947

For M. "Rosebud"
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FOREWORD

The most important feature of any history should be its authenticity. The acquisition of the original papers from which this treatise is taken must be considered an extraordinary stroke of good luck.

The source of this material is unquestionably authentic, since it represents the original historical diary (unchanged in any respect) kept by those men, soldiers all, of varying ranks who staffed the Forts and Camps mentioned in the body of this text.

The interest expressed by those who find the history of this area worth setting down has made it a rewarding task for the Clatsop County Chapter of the Oregon Historical Society to assemble these papers and to present these facts for all to read.

It is the hope of the Society that all who have expressed the desire to have these notes published in permanent form will find this volume to their liking.

GENERAL HISTORY

HARBOR DEFENSES OF THE COLUMBIA

1864 -- 1945

Three forts forming a triangle of defense at the mouth of the Columbia River constitute the Harbor Defenses of Columbia. Principal of these is Fort Stevens, Oregon, located on the south side of the river on Point Adams. Fort Canby and Fort Columbia, the subsidiary posts, are on the north side of the river on Cape Disappointment and Scarboro Head, respectively.

These locations and installations have a long record as historical records of the Pacific Northwest go, and a summary of this background is deemed appropriate to a history of the Harbor Defenses of the Columbia.

Our knowledge of "The Harbor Defenses of the Columbia" begins with a Spaniard, Ferrele, who sailed up the Oregon coast in 1543. He was the first white man to see the coast of Oregon. In 1592, another Spaniard, Juan De Fuca, sailed by; but nature protected the secret of the Columbia River, and De Fuca went on to discover the Straits of Juan De Fuca. In 1602, Martin Aquilar reported seeing a "rapid and abundant river" which might have been the Columbia, but it was not until 1775 that Bruno Heceta, actually discovered what lay beyond the breakers at the mouth of the Columbia, which he called "Rio De San Roque." Later, Captain John Meares, an Englishman, attempted to enter the river, but failed. "Cape Disappointment" which he named is a monument to his failure. Captain Robert Gray, a Boston trader, was the first white man to cross the bar (1792) and to sail up the river, which he called "Columbia," after his ship.

By order of President Jefferson, Lewis and Clark explored the great wilderness which lay to the west of the United States of that time. They terminated their westward advance in the immediate vicinity of Fort Stevens, Oregon, and their journal describes the present sites of both Fort Stevens and Fort Canby.

Fort Stevens reservation originally belonged to the Clatsop Indians, whose several settlements were located near Point Adams on the approximate site of Hammond. Treaty signed on 5 August 1851 accrued this land to the United States.

Executive Order dated 26 February 1852 reserved for military purposes public lands within the limits of the present reservation of Fort Stevens; also Cape Disappointment was reserved and set apart for military purposes by this Executive Order, which as later modified by Executive Order 22 December 1859 set apart the Cape Disappointment Lighthouse Reservation.

The Secretary of War, in his annual report to the President in 1855 stated that "Sea Coast defenses have been steadily

pressed toward completion; fortification of Ship Island and of the entrance of the Columbia River recommended."

In 1864 the reservation at Chinook Point, or Scarboro Head where Fort Columbia is now located, was set apart by Executive Order later modified by Executive Order, 8 May 1899, reserving for military purposes lot 9, section 22, containing 33 acres.

Construction of old Fort Stevens began in July 1863 and was completed in October 1864. This work was done under direction of Colonel R. E. Debussy, whose office was at San Francisco. The Fort was named in honor of General Isaac Ingalls Stevens, one time Governor of Washington Territory and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, who was killed in action 1 September 1862 at the battle of Chantilly, Virginia.

Fort Stevens comprises an area of 2,832 acres, and is bounded by the Columbia River on one side and the Pacific Ocean on another. It is the principal installation and headquarters of the Harbor Defenses of the Columbia.

Fort Canby, with an area of 1,562.23 acres is situated on Cape Disappointment, at the mouth of the Columbia River. It was originally known as Fort Cape Disappointment, Washington Territory, until it was officially designated as Fort Canby by General Order 5, War Department, in 1875.

It was named in honor of Brigadier General Edward Richard Sprigg Canby, who was murdered on 11 April 1873 by Modoc Indians near Van Bremer's ranch, California, while engaged in a peace conference.

Because of fear that Confederate gun boats might attempt to enter the Columbia River, the Engineer Corps started laying platforms for guns at Fort Canby in 1862, but it was not garrisoned until April, 1864, when Company A, 9th Infantry occupied the fort.

Fort Columbia is the innermost of the three coast defense fortifications grouped about the mouth of the Columbia River. It is located on the Columbia River between the Washington State towns of Chinook and McGowan. It has an area of 720 acres.

The first step in the establishment of Fort Columbia, Washington, was the purchase of civilian claims to parts of the reservation early in 1860. This step was followed by placing a government agent in charge. Soon the preliminary survey work was begun; and later (1898) the construction of the present fort. The post was first occupied by a regular garrison on 23 June 1903, when a detachment of one officer and twenty-three men of the 33rd company, Coast Artillery, arrived from Fort Canby, Washington. The balance of the company arrived 30 June 1903.

The geographical divisions and departments, in which the Harbor Defenses of the Columbia are situated, were originally

known as the Pacific Division. Department No. 10, the first designation of the command of the Pacific Coast, was established in February, 1847, pursuant to General Orders 49, 3 November 1846. By General Orders 49, 1848, Department No. 10 was limited to the Territory of California, and the same order organized Department No. 11, to consist of the Territory of Oregon. By General Orders 54, dated 10 October 1848, the Pacific Division was established, including Departments Nos. 10 and 11. These departments were merged into the Pacific Division by General Orders 27, 1851, and 1853, by General Orders 25, the name of the command was changed to Department of the Pacific, and it was made to include all the territory of the United States west of the Rocky Mountains, except the Territory of Utah and the Department of New Mexico.

In 1858, by General Orders 10, the Department of the Pacific was divided into two parts, called the Department of California and the Department of Oregon. The Pacific Division was reorganized 27 June 1865, by General Orders 118, to embrace the Department of California and the Department of the Columbia. The geographical limits of the Division have varied. The Pacific Division was discontinued 2 July, 1891, by General Orders 57. On 15 January 1904 the Pacific Division was again reorganized, including the Department of California and the Department of the Columbia. The Pacific Division was abolished with other divisions 30 June 1907 by General Orders 95, War Department.

The Department of the Columbia, embracing Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, was established by General Orders 118, 27 June 1865 as a part of the Pacific Division, and from 1858 to 1865, it was known as the Department of Oregon. In 1870, Alaska was added to the Department of the Columbia, remaining under this department except from 19 January 1900 to 30 September 1901 during which time it formed the Department of Alaska. From its establishment in 1865, the Department of the Columbia remained a part of the Pacific Division until that division discontinued in 1891. In 1904, this department again became a part of the Pacific Division, remaining there until that division was again abolished 30 June 1907 by General Orders 95, War Department.

The geographical divisions and departments established for purposes of military administration 1 July 1911 by General Orders 64, War Department, 1911 (Western division embracing the Department of California, the Columbia and Hawaii) were discontinued 15 February 1913. By General Orders 9, War Department, 6 February 1913, the territory of the United States and its possessions was organized into geographical commands as follows: The Eastern Department, Central Department, Southern Department, Western Department, the Philippine Department, the Hawaiian Department. General Orders 38, War Department, 2 April 1917, as amended by General Orders 51, War Department, 1 May 1917, the existing orders establishing the geographic departments and territorial organization thereunder in the United States, were, by direction of the President, amended, to take effect 1 May 1917, so as to organize

six of such departments: The Northeastern Department, the Eastern Department, the Southeastern Department, the Central Department, the Southern Department, and the Western Department.

On 13 June 1901 by General Orders 81, War Department, the forts now comprising the Harbor Defenses of the Columbia were designated the Artillery District of the Columbia, under the Commanding General of the Department of the Columbia, with headquarters at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. An important change in the higher administration of Coast Artillery was made by General Orders 9, War Department, 6 February 1913, under the provisions of which the Coast Artillery troops serving within the continental limits of the United States were organized into three Coast Artillery Districts: The North Atlantic, the South Atlantic and the Pacific. In General Orders 46, War Department, 24 April 1917 the prior orders organizing Coast Artillery troops in districts were rescinded, and, by direction of the President, those troops, serving within the continental limits of the United States, were organized, to take effect 1 May 1917 into Coast Artillery Districts to be embraced in the respective geographical departments mentioned as follows:

North Pacific Coast Artillery District, embraced in the Western Department: The Coast Defenses of Puget Sound and the Columbia

South Pacific Coast Artillery District, embraced in the Western Department: The Coast Defenses of San Diego, Los Angeles, and San Francisco.

On 9 June 1925 the Coast Defenses of the Columbia received a new designation by General Orders 13, War Department, changing it to the Harbor Defenses of the Columbia. These defenses, functioned under the War Department through the Ninth Coast Artillery District, which was the next higher tactical and administrative command above the harbor defense commander, under the jurisdiction of the Ninth Corps Area Commander with headquarters at the Presidio of San Francisco, California.

The Harbor Defenses of the Columbia are now a part of the Northwestern Sector, Western Defense Command under command of Major General Robert H. Lewis, with headquarters at Fort Lewis, Washington, who is assisted in Harbor Defense matters by Brigadier General James H. Cunningham, Assistant Sector Commander for Harbor Defenses Affairs.

Construction and arming of the Harbor Defenses of the Columbia can be divided into four phases, each activated by the necessities of war:

- (1) Original construction during the Civil War Period, 1863-1866
- (2) Construction during the Spanish American War Period, 1896--1904

- (3) Renovation, regrouping and construction during the World War I Period, 1917-1919.
- (4) Construction during the World War II Period, 1940-1945.

During the first period of construction, which was motivated by the fear that Confederate gun boats might attempt to force the Columbia River, Old Fort Stevens and Old Fort Canby were constructed and armed. Old Fort Stevens, which was located in the site of the present 249th Coast Artillery Battalion Parade Ground, was a walled and moated pentagon redoubt guarded by a total of 34 muzzle loaders ranging from 8 to 15 inches in calibre. This installation existed until 1896, when the guns were dismounted and sold. The moat was not filled in until 1940. Old Fort Canby consisted of three batteries designated Right, Center, and Left. These batteries, which were located near Cape Disappointment Light, consisted of muzzle loaders of the same size and type used in Old Fort Stevens. These guns were dismounted and removed at various times between 1885 and 1896.

Next phase of construction took place during the Spanish American War Period, when the United States was first beginning to assert its rightful place as a great world power. Between 1896 and 1903, the defense plans of the War Department for the Columbia River crystalized into approximately material form we now see. The boundaries of the present reservations of Fort Stevens and Fort Canby were defined about as they now exist. Fort Columbia was constructed and armed. Plans were made for mining the river entrance. Disappearing carriage type guns and 12" Mortars, then the most modern and impregnable harbor defense armament conceived by the genius of U. S. Army military engineering, were installed. Wire communications were laid out and the Harbor Defenses of the Columbia became a powerful bastion of American defense.

During this period construction at Fort Stevens included;

- (1) Battery Lewis, located at the present site of the Harbor Defense Command Post, consisting of six 10" DC type guns. This battery proved unwieldy to handle for fire control purposes and was redesignated as three batteries, (a) Battery Mishler on the left, (b) Battery Walker in the center, and (c) Battery Lewis on the right. None of these batteries proved satisfactory as the gun pits were too small and any firing endangered members of the gun crews.

- (2) Battery Russell, located at the right foot of Fire Control Hill, consisted of two 10" DC type guns. This battery proved very satisfactory and enjoyed the distinction of being the last 10" battery of its type to remain activated in the United States. It was not inactivated until 29 December 1944.

- (3) Battery Clark, located to the south of Swash Lake, consisted of eight 12" Mortars, four of which were later moved to Fort Canby.

(4) Battery Pratt, located to the immediate right of Battery Lewis, consisted of two 6" DC type guns.

(5) Battery Freeman, located on the redoubt of Old Fort of Fort Stevens, consisted of two 6" guns mounted on barbette type carriages.

(6) Battery Smur, located on the bank of the river between the jetty railroad and the boat house, consisted of two 3" RF guns.

Construction at Fort Canby included:

(1) Battery Allen, located on Cape Disappointment northeast of the Lighthouse, consisted of three (layer two) 6" DC type guns. This battery was the last 6" battery of its type in the United States to be manned. It was not activated until 9 March 1945.

(2) Battery O'Flying, located on Cape Disappointment east of the Lighthouse consisted of two 6" DC type guns.

Construction at Fort Columbia included:

(1) Battery Ord, located on Scarboro Hill, consisted of two 8" BL DC type rifles.

(2) Battery Crenshaw, located below Battery Ord, consisted of three 3" RF guns.

(3) Battery Murphy, located low in the slope of Scarboro Hill, Consists of two 6" DC type guns.

New construction in the Harbor Defenses of the Columbia during World War I period was meager; however, much modernization and renovation was accomplished. Battery Guenther was established at Fort Canby, utilizing two 12" Mortars from each pit at Battery Clark, thus effecting two 4 gun mortar batteries, one on each side of the entrance to the Columbia River. Battery Guenther did not prove satisfactory (due to the earth slides which time and again filled its pits and produced a serious maintenance problem) until the excess hill overhanging was removed in 1942.

Armament construction and installation at the Harbor Defenses of the Columbia during the World War II period has been extensive, modern and in keeping with the best concepts of military engineering. Not only have three 6" RF gun batteries been projected and two of these completed, but also radio detection and ranging equipment, both Surveillance and Fire Control, has been installed; and the Mine facilities have been vastly improved and expanded.

Artillery construction has been completed as follows:

(1) Battery 245, located to the northeast of Swash Lake Inlet, consists of two 6" LR BC type guns.

(2) Battery 246, located above Battery Murphy on Scarborough Hill, consists of two 6" LR BC type guns. (Not complete in that the tubes have not been installed.)

(3) Battery 247, located on McKenzie Head, consists of two 6" LR BC type guns.

(4) AMTB #1, located on the north side of the Columbia River near Jetty A consists of two 90mm guns on fixed carriage M6, and two 90mm guns on mobile carriage M1A1.

(5) AMTB #2, located on the south side of the Columbia River on Clatsop Spit, consists of two 90mm guns on fixed carriage M6 and two 90mm guns on mobile carriage M1A1.

Radio detection and ranging equipment here installed is of the finest and consists of:

(1) S 1 Station (SCR 682) located on North Head is a general surveillance set.

(2) D 1 Station (SCR 296A) located on North Head is a sea coast artillery fire control set.

(3) D 2 Station (SCR 296A) located on Cape Disappointment is a sea coast artillery fire control set.

(4) D 3 Station (SCR 296A) located near Fire Control Hill is a sea coast artillery fire control set.

Mine installations have been greatly improved by construction of a new gas and splinter-proof casemate at Fort Columbia, new base end stations on Sand Island below the usual fog level, facilities for handling ground mines, new docking facilities at Fort Stevens, and new and modern mine control and communications facilities.

Periods of activity at the Harbor Defenses of the Columbia have like all Military Activity in our peace loving nation, been predicated upon War or the imminence of War. These Harbor Defenses have hummed with the carefully directed activity of thousands of earnest soldiers when danger to our land made coastal defense security essential. Then, in our tradition, with peace the soldiers returned to their civilian pursuits and the military structure was guarded from rust and decay by only the essential few.

From 1864 to 1883 Fort Stevens and Fort Canby were continuously garrisoned, except for brief periods between relief of organization. Usual frontier garrison duties were performed. Indians were overawed and oaths of allegiance of former Confederate soldiers were accepted. Between 1884 and 1898, no garrison was maintained and the Harbor Defenses of the Columbia were manned only by four successive Ordnance Sergeants--one of these a colored soldier named Mose Williams.

10 March 1896, Fort Stevens, was re-garrisoned and since that time a garrison, albeit sometimes small, has existed at Harbor Defenses of the Columbia. The garrison was expanded in the Spanish American War and shrunk in the period of peace before World War I. During World War I Coast Artillery troops of the Oregon National Guard totaling 59 Officers and 1290 men mobilized at the Harbor Defenses of the Columbia. 5 August 1917, the National Guard units were federalized and reorganized and subsequently a number of organizations including the 65th Coast Artillery and the 69th Coast Artillery, both of which units saw service in France, drew much personnel from this station.

Soon after World War I the usual peace time antipathy of the American people to things military struck, and the Harbor Defenses of the Columbia slipped into relative inactivity. Fort Stevens was garrisoned by one short company, and Fort Canby and Fort Columbia were maintained by small caretaker detachments from Fort Stevens. Some target practices were fired by the garrison unit and more by Coast Artillery units of the Oregon National Guard, which manned Batteries Russell, Pratt, Allen, Clark and Murphy, for about two weeks each summer. Occasional mine groups were planted and individual mines fired. Salutes were received from ships of war entering the Columbia River and were appropriately returned. One such occasion, by recent circumstance made worthy of note, is quoted from the post diary as follows:

"19 January 1936--German Cruiser "Emden" passed Fort Stevens at 11:00 a.m. and fired a salute of 21 guns. The salute was promptly returned. One gun failed to function after 3 rounds were fired and salute was finished with the other gun. The "Emden" anchored off Tongue Point. Boarding visit made by Captain H. C. Reuter, 3d CA at 12:45 p.m. Commanding Officer made official call on the Captain of the "Emden" at 2:30 p.m. The Captain of the "Emden" returned the call at 7:00 p.m."

Another such incident, of interest as exemplification of the duplicity of our enemy, is quoted as follows:

"4 August 1938--The Japanese training ship "Taisee Maru" entered the harbor at 11:55 a.m. enroute to visit Portland, Oregon. An official visit was made by Captain Lawrence E. Shaw, 3rd CA when it docked at the Port of Astoria, Oregon. No salute was fired by the ship, neither was the boarding visit returned."

19 November 1935 a CCC Company arrived and was housed near the mine docks. This unit did much work in soil conservation and in control of the shifting sand and served as a forest fire fighting crew until it departed early in 1937.

In July of 1935, Company A of the 29th Engineers arrived in the Harbor Defenses of the Columbia to map Astoria and Cape Disappointment quadrangles. This unit departed late in 1936.

From 1924, Battery E of the 3rd Coast Artillery had been the garrison troop assigned to the Harbor Defenses of the Columbia. Battery E was stationed at Fort Stevens, Oregon and furnished the caretakers for Fort Canby and Fort Columbia. This organization performed manifold duties including maintenance work, seacoast target practices, and mine work.

By mid 1939, unsettled world conditions had alarmed official Washington to the extent that the War Department was able to secure funds for an increase in the standing Army. The garrison at the Harbor Defenses of the Columbia immediately felt the effect of this change in policy. 1 July 1939 Headquarters Detachment and Battery F of the 3rd Coast Artillery were activated with station at Fort Stevens; and on 10 November 1939, a battalion known as the Panama Recruit Detachment was activated to train at Fort Stevens. This detachment remained in The Harbor Defenses of the Columbia for about one year.

Pursuant to the activation of Battery F, 3rd Coast Artillery, Battery Clark was activated to add to the in-service armament of the Harbor Defenses which until that date had been Battery Pratt only, except during the annual National Guard firings.

Reorganization of the Coast Artillery 1 February 1940 inactivated the 3rd Coast Artillery and activated Headquarters Battery, Battery A and Battery B, 18th Coast Artillery at Fort Stevens, Oregon, and 8 November 1940 the War Department realizing the need for service troops in an expanding command activated Service Command Unit No. 1924 (first as part of CASU 9019) to serve at Fort Stevens. Then on 3 January 1941 Headquarters and Headquarters Battery 1st Battalion, 18th Coast Artillery, and Battery C, 18th Coast Artillery, were activated.

The 249th Coast Artillery Regiment (HD) of the Oregon National Guard was mobilized under authority of Executive Order No. 8530, and ordered into the Active Military Service of the United States on 16 September 1940. Mobilization was completed at the various Oregon State Armories and on 23 September 1940, the regiment was assembled at Camp Clatsop, Oregon, to complete basic training before being sent to complement the garrison at the Harbor Defenses of the Columbia.

Between 15 November and 15 December 1940, influenza spread rapidly through the troops at Camp Clatsop and those at Harbor Defenses of the Columbia. Prompt and competent medical and command attention were given this, the only epidemic thus far to attack personnel of the Harbor Defenses of the Columbia during World War II. By late December spread of the disease was checked. No fatalities resulted.

The 249th Coast Artillery moved from Camp Clatsop to Fort Stevens, Oregon 6 February 1941, and all units of the regiment were first stationed at Fort Stevens; however, on

21 February 1941, Battery D, 249th Coast Artillery, went to Fort Canby and a detachment of that Battery took over guard duty at Fort Columbia.

On this same date Battery Allen and Battery Guenther were activated at Fort Canby and Fort Canby was activated.

On 17 March 1941 Battery D, 249th Coast Artillery, went to Fort Columbia from Fort Stevens, activating that Fort and on this date Battery Murphy was activated. Then on 18 March 1941, Battery E, 249th Coast Artillery, went to Fort Canby from Fort Stevens; and 17 April 1941, Headquarters Battery, 1st Battalion, 249th Coast Artillery, followed Battery E. In the meantime, on 1 April 1941, Headquarters Battery, Harbor Defenses of the Columbia, was activated at Fort Stevens, and on 1 June 1941, Battery G 18th Coast Artillery was activated at Fort Stevens.

Battery Russell was activated on 31 July 1941. Activation of all other serviceable gun batteries in the Harbor Defenses of the Columbia having already been ordered, and personnel having by now been provided to man them, the defenses were at the fullest strength possible without mine field or new armament. Soldiers were training on three 6" DC batteries, two 12" Mortar batteries, one 10" DC battery, mines, and search-lights.

29 September 1941, Battery D, 249th Coast Artillery, went to Fort Canby from Fort Columbia; Battery B, 249th Coast Artillery, went to Fort Stevens from Fort Canby; and Battery C, 18th Coast Artillery, went to Fort Columbia from Fort Stevens. Then on 3 November 1941, Headquarters Battery, 1st Battalion, 249th Coast Artillery, returned to Fort Stevens from Fort Canby and Headquarters Battery, 2nd Battalion, 249th Coast Artillery, went to Fort Canby from Fort Stevens.

This was the situation of troops and armament of the Harbor Defenses of the Columbia on 7 December 1941, when Japan treacherously attacked Pearl Harbor. Colonel Clifton M. Irwin of the Oregon National Guard was commanding officer, having assumed command 1 October 1941.

Declaration of war found the Harbor Defenses as ready as existing material would permit. Personnel were trained on all available armaments. Leaves, furloughs and passes were cancelled and officers and men settled down to the grim business of war, and the monotony--the lot of the Coast Artillery--of waiting in watchful preparedness for attack.

With the declaration of war came authority to the Commanding Officer, Harbor Defenses of the Columbia, to activate the Columbia River mine field and this project was begun on 25 December 1941, using a converted ferry boat as a mine-layer. Buoyant mines were planted and the project was completed 3 March 1942. In keeping with joint Army-Navy policy, a Harbor Entrance Control Post was established in conjunction with the Harbor Defense Command Post on a 24-hour per day basis to control shipping.

At Fort Stevens, when war began, were eight 12" railway mortars. Four were taken on 3 January 1942 by Battery C. 249th Coast Artillery, to Brown's Point on the north entrance of Gray's Harbor to assist in the defense of that water area. A chronological history of the Gray's Harbor Defenses is attached as an appendix hereto. The remaining four mortars were shipped to Fort Lewis, Washington, on 6 February 1942.

Colonel C. S. Doney, CAC, Regular Army, arrived at Fort Stevens, Oregon 28 May 1942, and that date assumed command of the Harbor Defenses of the Columbia.

An enemy naval vessel believed to be a Japanese submarine shelled the Harbor Defenses of the Columbia on the night of 21 June 1942. Nine rounds of what appeared to be 5" shells were fired in a bombardment that lasted from 2320 to 2340. Although most of the projectiles landed in swampy terrain to the south of Fort Stevens proper, one round fell 600 yards in front of Battery Russell and one within 50 yards of a concrete pillbox making the southern boundary of Fort Stevens. The Harbor Defenses of the Columbia suffered no casualties and no damage in this the only bombardment since 1812 by hostile craft of a fortification within the continental United States. The submarine remained out of range of armament then existing in the Harbor Defenses of the Columbia; therefore, fire could not be returned.

Despite the possibility that the attack might be launched on the same or greater scale at any time, there was no interference with regular training in the Harbor Defenses of the Columbia. Troops proceeded with their preparation against all types of attack, and it was during this period that most of the thirty-four linear miles of barb wire which surrounds strategic points within the Harbor Defenses of the Columbia was put down. Search light defense was also vastly expanded during this period and Battery G of the 249th Coast Artillery went to Fort Canby from Fort Stevens on 1 August 1942, prior to which date a detachment from Battery G had taken searchlights to the Gray's Harbor Defense area.

Coast Artillery tacticians had long known that the type armament constructed at the Harbor Defenses of the Columbia during the Spanish American War period and still in service here was unsuitable for defense against modern naval craft. The 12" mortars at Batteries Clark and Guenther were known to be particularly unsuitable for fire against targets with the speed of present day naval vessels; therefore, these batteries were inactivated on 12 August 1942, and the personnel which had manned them were made available for more pressing duties of defense preparation.

Local planning boards had already worked out projects for construction of modern armament within the Harbor Defenses of the Columbia and the impetus of war brought these plans to consumation. 28 October 1942 construction was begun on Batteries 235 and 246 and 9 February 1943 construction was begun

on Battery 247. These 6" rifles on barbette carriages are designed for rapid fire, long range action and the most modern data computing and transmitting systems are provided in their construction.

May 1942, the 267th Coast Artillery Battalion was activated at Fort Warden, and June 1942, assigned Fort Stevens, Oregon, as unit training station. The advance cadre arrived 12 June 1942, and the remaining personnel of the battalion 28 August 1942. This battalion trained for service in the Alaskan Defense Command and upon completion of training on 9 November 1942, departed Fort Stevens. The 267th Coast Artillery Battalion was the first large group to be trained in the Harbor Defenses of the Columbia for service outside the United States during World War II. 2 November 1942, another large group of trainees began to arrive. These men were organized as a provisional battalion and trained at Camp Ridge Road. On 15 January 1943, their basic training having been completed, the trainees were assigned to various units of the Harbor Defenses of the Columbia.

In September of 1942 expansion of the defenses of Gray's Harbor was effected by the assignment of more troops, including Battery #, 249th Coast Artillery, which departed for Gray's Harbor on 19 September 1942. With the assignment of additional Coast Artillery troops to Gray's Harbor, it became necessary to place those installations under Coast Artillery Command, and on 8 October 1942, the Gray's Harbor Defenses became Group III, Harbor Defenses of the Columbia. However, on 5 November 1942, the commanding officer, Harbor Defenses of the Columbia, relinquished command of the Harbor Defenses of Gray's Harbor until 21 October 1943 when he reassumed command. HDC Troops at the Gray's Harbor Defenses now included Headquarters Battery, 1st Battalion, (which went to Westport on 19 April 1943), Battery C and Battery E, 249th Coast Artillery. On 1 February 1944, all Harbor Defenses of the Columbia troops returned to this station.

During this period Harbor Defenses of the Columbia were rapidly being provided the most modern armament and equipment. In October, 1942, 50 caliber machine guns were received and in December, 1942, 37 mm guns (replaced by 40's 29 July 1944). On 12 January 1943, anti-motor torpedo boat defenses were instituted with the installation of the mobile 90 MM guns of AMTB #1, and AMTB #2 at Fort Canby and Fort Stevens, respectively.

The mine project was also proceeding apace and on 11 January 1943, the 14th CAMP Battery and the USAMP "Randolph" arrived. Early in May of 1943 an under-water audio reception system was installed in conjunction with the mine field. The first of June, 1943, the war channel through the buoyant field was closed by the use of ground mines and on 13 September 1943, the first ground mine project was completed. This proved very successful and by the end of March, 1944, all buoyant mines had been removed and replaced with ground mines. In the meantime, a number of changes and redesignations in personnel had taken place in the Harbor Defenses of the Columbia:

1 October 1942 Batteries E and G, 249th CA were inactivated and Battery A, 249th CA assigned to HDGH;

19 April 1943 Headquarters Battery, 1st Battalion, 249th CA, went to HDGH from Fort Stevens;

17 August 1943 Battery C, 18th CA, went to Fort Canby from Fort Columbia; Battery B, 249th CA, went to Fort Columbia from Fort Stevens;

3 October 1943 Headquarters Battery, 18th CA departed KDC for HDSF;

19 January 1944 Battery B, 249th CA, redesignated Battery F, 249th CA, and Battery F, 249th CA, redesignated Battery B, 249th CA;

20 January 1944 Battery F, 249th CA, redesignated Battery G, 18th CA; Battery G, 18th CA, redesignated Battery F, 249th CA; Battery C, 18th CA redesignated Battery C, 249th CA; Battery C, 249th CA, redesignated Battery C, 18th CA; Battery A, 18th CA, redesignated Battery A, 249th CA; Battery A 249th CA, redesignated Battery A, 18th CA;

25 April 1944 1st Battalion, 18th Coast Artillery, departed Fort Stevens, for Camp Breckenridge, Kentucky.

26 May 1944 249th Coast Artillery Band redesignated 92d AFG Band.

28 July 1944 Navy personnel departed HECP which was then inactivated.

18 October 1944 249th CA Regiment inactivated; 171st CA Bn, 249th CA Bn and Battery A, HDC, formed from 249th CA Regiment.

24 November 1944 92nd AGF Band departed Fort Stevens for Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

Changes in personnel as set forth above reflect our improved position in the war and the completion of armament which requires less operating personnel. 29 December 1944, Battery Russell was inactivated and Battery 245 activated. 9 March 1945, Battery Allen was inactivated and Battery 247 activated. 7 July 1945, the Columbia River mine field was ordered removed. 16 July 1945 ALTB #1 was inactivated and preparations were made for the activation of ALTB #2 and the eventual inactivation of Battery 247.

Thus far Harbor Defenses of the Columbia have engaged in no action against the enemy and have received hostile fire on one occasion only, on 21 June 1942. Harbor Defense Coast Artillery troops cannot seek the enemy. It is their duty to await the enemies action. Their success is attested by accomplishment of their mission. No enemy has attempted to force entry to the Columbia River.

Headquarters Fort Stevens
April 26th 1865

Orders No. 1

1. Pursuant to orders from Headquarters Defenses Mouth of Columbia River, the undersigned hereby assumes command of this post.

11. Lieut. James E. Saunders 8th Inftry. Cal. Vol's is hereby assigned to duty as H. A. Q. M. & A. C. S. He will without any unnecessary delay make out requisitions for Quartermaster & Commissary supplied and submit plans and estimates for the necessary buildings on this Post.

111. Sergeant John A. Pomme' Co "D" 8th Inftry. Cal. Vols is hereby detailed on duty in the Quartermaster's department & will in addition thereto perform the duties of Segt. Major & Ordnance Sergeant of the Post.

GASTON d'ARTOIS (Signed)
Capt. 8th Inftry. Cal. Vol's
Commdg. Post.

Headquarters Fort Stevens, Oregon
April 26th 1865

Orders No. 2

The attention of the Troops is called to the 32nd Article of War. Any soldier guilty of interfering with the friendly Indians living in the vicinity of the Post will be brought to trial.

By Order of Capt. d'Artois

Jas. F. Saunders (Signed)
2nd. Lieut. 8th Inftry. C. V. Actg.
Post Adjutant

APPENDIX A
OFFICERS COMMANDING HDC AND FORT STEVENS SINCE 1865

No.	Name	Rank	Regiment	From	To
1	Gaston d'Artois	Captain	8th Calif. Vol. Inf.	4-26-65	10-65
2	S. L. Janes	Captain	2nd. Infantry	10-65	10-65
3	H. C. Dodge	1st. Lt.	2nd. Infantry	10-17-65	2-25-68
4	John A. Darling	Captain	2nd. Artillery	2-25-68	1-20-71
5	W. P. Graves	1st. Lt.	2nd. Artillery	1-21-71	5-22-71
6	A. C. M. Pennington	Captain	2nd. Artillery	5-23-71	10-25-72
7	W. C. M. Netterville	Captain	25th Infantry	10-26-72	11-14-77
8	M. P. Miller	Captain	4th Infantry	11-27-72	11-14-77
9	C. B. Throckmorton	Captain	4th Infantry	11-14-77	2-11-81
10	E. S. Chapin	1st. Lt.	4th Artillery	2-12-81	6-10-81
11	N. E. Eltonhead	1st. Lt.	21st Infantry	6-11-81	9-16-81
12	S. E. Sparrow	Captain	25th Infantry	9-17-81	11-30-81
13	J. C. White	Captain	1st Artillery	12-1-81	3-20-83
14	Richard C. Shaw	1st. Lt.	1st. Artillery	3-21-83	9-7-83
15	Millard F. Harmon	2nd. Lt.	1st. Artillery	9-8-83	1-11-84
16	Abner H. Merrill	1st. Lt.	1st. Artillery	1-12-84	10-3-84
17	R. T. Yeatman	1st. Lt.	1st. Artillery	10-4-84	12-1-84
18	(In charge of Ordnance Sergeant, Negro)			12-2-84	3-10-98
19	E. A. Millar	1st. Lt.	3rd. Artillery	3-10-98	6-9-98
20	Sebra Smith	Captain	3rd. Artillery	6-10-98	4-20-99
21	G. T. Patterson	1st. Lt.	3rd. Artillery	4-21-99	8-28-99
22	W. A. Bethel	1st. Lt.	3rd. Artillery	8-29-99	4-29-00
23	H. E. Cloke	1st. Lt.	3rd. Artillery	4-30-00	4-13-01
24	J. P. Haines	Captain	Artillery Corps	4-14-01	7-31-03
25	Chas. Humphreys	Major	Artillery Corps	7-31-03	8-30-03
26	Wm. Forse	Captain	Artillery Corps	8-31-03	3-6-07
27	A. D. Schenck	Lt. Col.	Artillery Corps	3-7-04	9-16-05
28	R. F. Gardner	Captain	Artillery Corps	9-17-05	4-2-06
29	L. H. Walker	Colonel	Artillery Corps	4-3-06	7-31-07
30	J. V. White	Lt. Col.	CAC	8-1-07	5-1-08
31	Thomas B. Lamoreau	Captain	CAC	5-2-08	10-11-08
32	James Prentice	1st. Lt.	CAC	10-12-08	10-26-08
33	Thomas B. Lamoreau	Capt. (Maj. Dec. 8, 1908)	CAC	10-27-08	2-11-09
34	George T. Bartlett	Major	CAC	2-12-09	12-17-09
35	Meroy C. Buckley	Captain	CAC	12-18-09	1-3-10
36	Stephen M. Foot	Lt. Col.	CAC	1-4-10	9-6-11
37	Malcolm Young	Captain	CAC	9-7-11	10-21-11
38	Gustave W. S. Stevens	Lt. Col.	CAC	10-22-11	1-31-13
39	James L. Long	Captain	CAC	2-1-13	2-17-13
40	B. Edwards	Lt. Col.	CAC	10-17-13	12-29-13
41	Henry H. Ludlow	Colonel	CAC	12-30-13	11-28-16
42	Kelly B. Lemmon	Captain	CAC	11-29-16	3-7-17
43	Clarence B. Smith	Major	CAC	3-8-17	4-11-17
44	Wilmot E. Ellis	Colonel	CAC	4-12-17	6-23-18
45	Frank Straub	Lt. Col.	CAC	2-1-13	2-17-13
46	W. C. Rafferty	Colonel	CAC	6-24-18	12-1-19
47	W. S. Dowd	Lt. Col.	CAC	12-2-15	2-5-20
48	A. C. Thompson	Major	CAC	2-6-20	11-22-20
49	Corput	Lt. Col.	CAC	11-23-20	2-9-21
50	Wm. R. Carlson	Captain	CAC	2-19-21	3-17-21
51	Charles K. Wing, Jr.	Major	CAC	3-18-21	10-25-21

No.	Name	Rank	Regiment	From	To
52	Wm. R. Carlson	Captain	CAC	10-25-21	2-19-23
53	F. C. Epling	Captain	CAC	2-20-23	6-1-24
54	S. P. Huff	1st.Lt.	CAC	6-1-24	6-1-26
55	F.R.Chamberlain	1st.Lt.	CAC	6-2-26	7-26-26
56	E. R. Percy	Captain	CAC	7-27-26	6-29-27
57	G. R. Owens	Captain	CAC	6-30-27	11-21-30
58	Reinald Melberg	Major	CAC	11-21-30	7-21-34
59	Wm. R. Stewart	Major	CAC	7-22-34	2-10-37
60	Allison W. Jones	Major	CAC	2-10-37	8-29-37
61	Edgar H.Thompson	Colonel	CAC	8-29-37	8-3-40
62	Frederick Loftquist	Lt.Col.	CAC	8-4-40	9-25-40
63	Henry C. Davis, Jr.	Colonel	CAC	9-26-40	1-5-41
64	R. P. Glassburn	Colonel	CAC	1-6-41	4-28-41
65	Kelly B. Lemmon	Colonel	CAC	4-29-41	9-27-41
66	Kenneth Rowntree	Lt.Col.	CAC	9-28-41	9-30-41
67	Clifton M. Irwin	Colonel	CAC	10-1-41	10-16-41
68	Kenneth Rowntree	Lt.Col.	CAC	10-17-41	10-26-41
* 69	Clifton M. Irwin	Colonel	CAC	10-27-41	4-26-42
* 70	Kenneth Rowntree	Lt.Col.	CAC	4-26-42	4-27-42
* 71	Carl S. Doney	Colonel	CAC	4-28-42	12-31-45
72	Walter W. Abbey	Lt.Col.	CAC	1-1-46	5-6-46
73	Ernest C.Knapp	Lt.Col.	CAC	5-7-46	5-28-46
74	Thompson	Colonel	CAC	5-29-46	6-14-46
75	Manly B. Gibson	Colonel	CAC	6-15-46	6-4-47

TROOPS GARRISONING THE HARBOR DEFENSES OF THE COLUMBIA
1940--1944

Regiment	Letter of Co. or Battery	From	To
18th Coast Artillery	B	2-1-40	4-25-44
1924 SCE		11-12-40	1-2-41
18th Coast Artillery	C	1-3-41	4-25-44
18th Coast Artillery	Hq.Btry,1st.Bn	1-3-41	4-25-44
18th Coast Artillery	Medical Det.	1-3-41	4-25-44
249th Coast Artillery	Hq.Btry	2-6-41	10-18-44
249th Coast Artillery	Hq.Btry,1st.Bn.	2-6-41	10-18-44
249th Coast Artillery	Hq.Btry,2nd.Bn.	2-6-41	10-18-44
249th Coast Artillery	Band	2-6-41	5-26-44
249th Coast Artillery (Canby)	Hq.Btry,2nd.Bn.	11-3-41	10-18-44
249th Coast Artillery (Canby)	G	8-1-42	10-1-42
18th Coast Artillery (Canby)	C	8-17-43	1-20-44
249th Coast Artillery (Canby)	C	1-20-44	10-18-44
171st Coast Artillery (Canby)	A,B,& Hq.Det.	10-18-44	

October 18, 1944, reorganization and/or redesignation
results as follows:

Hq. ' Hq Battery, 2nd Battalion, 249th to
Hq and Hq Detachment, 171st CA Bn.
Btry. C, 249th and Btry. D, 249th to
Btry. A, & B, 171st. CA Bn.

APPENDIX H
NOTES FROM THE LOG OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION

The Lewis and Clark Expedition came down the Columbia River in November, 1805, and established themselves for the winter at a fort which they constructed and called "Fort Clatsop."

Fort Clatsop, when built, was about 50 feet square, having an open space in the center, the sides being divided into compartments. The fort was constructed of split spruce or fir timbers, as the spruce and fir trees would easily split into planks. These planks were about ten feet long, two feet wide, and one and a half inches thick. During the construction of the fort rain was almost incessant. The fort was practically finished December 30, 1805. Fort Clatsop was not an elegant or elaborate structure, but it enabled the Expedition to keep itself and its supplies dry, for they constructed several fire places and chimneys out of mud and sticks. Unfortunately the winter of 1805-1806 was very wet, although the temperature was not very cold. In fact, the diary of Patrick Gass, a member of the Expedition, under date of December 5, remarks:

"There is more wet weather on this coast, than I ever knew in any other place; during the month we have had about three fair days; and there is no prospect of a change."

The following are excerpts from the official diary of the Expedition:

Monday, November 18, 1805. "---five miles from the creek we came to a stream forty yards wide at low water, which we called Chinook River.---At a distance of one mile is a second bay, and a mile beyond it a small rocky island in a deep bend, which seems to afford a very good harbor, and where the natives inform us European vessels anchor for the purpose of trading. (Haley's Bay). We went in around another bay, in which arises a pond near the seacoast, and after running through a low isthmus empties into the bay. This narrow ground, about two or three hundred yards wide, separates from the main hills a kind of peninsula, the extremity of which is two miles from the anchoring place; and this spot which was called Cape Disappointment, is an elevated circular knob, rising with a steep ascent one hundred and fifty or one hundred and sixty feet above the water. Formed like the whole shore of the bay, as well as the seacoast, and covered with thick timber on the inner side, but open and grassy in the exposure next the sea. (This knob of land is the present military reservation of Fort Canby, Washington.) From this cape a high point of land bears south 20 degrees west, about twenty-five miles distant. In the range between these two eminences is the opposite point of

the bay, a very low ground, which has been variously called Cape Round by Lapeyrouse, and Point Adams by Vancouver. (This low stretch of land called Point Adams, is the present military reservation of Fort Stevens, Oregon, Headquarters of the Harbor Defenses of the Columbia.") The water for a great distance off the mouth of the river appears very shallow, and within the mouth nearest to Point Adams is a large sandbar, almost covered at high tide. (This large sandbar, referred to above is undoubtedly "Sand Island." At this time, 1805, it was obviously quite near to the southern shores of the Columbia River.

"We could not ascertain the direction of the deepest channel from the waves which break with tremendous force the whole distance across the bay, but the Indians point nearer to the opposite side as the best passage.---

Sunday, November 24th. "---Having now examined the coast it becomes necessary to decide on the spot for our wintering quarters.---The Indians say that the deer is most numerous at some distance above on the river, but the country on the opposite side of the bay is better supplied with elk, an animal much larger and more easily killed than deer, with a skin better fitted for clothing, and the meat of which is more nutritive during the winter, when they are both poor. The climate, too, obviously is much milder here than above the first range of mountains, for the Indians are thinly clad, and say that they have little snow; indeed, since our arrival the weather has been very warm, and sometimes disagreeably so, and dressed as we are, altogether in leather, the cold would be very unpleasant if not injurious. The neighborhood of the sea is moreover recommended by the facility to supply ourselves with salt, and the hope of meeting the trading vessels, who are expected in about three months, and from whom we may procure a fresh supply of trinkets for our homewards. These considerations induced us to determine on visiting on the opposite side of the bay, and if there was an appearance of much game to establish ourselves there during the winter.

Tuesday, November 26th.---"It rained. We set out with the wind from East-Northwest, and a short distance above the rock near our camp began to cross the river. We passed between some, low, marshy islands, which we called Seal Island, and reached the south side of the Columbia at a bottom three miles below a point, to which we gave the name of "Point Samuel."

Thursday, December 5th. "It rained. In the afternoon, we were rejoiced at the return of Captain Lewis, (who had taken a detail of men on a hunting trip for elk), who came in a canoe with three of his men, the other two being left to guard six elk and five deer which they had killed; he had examined the coast, and found a river a short distance below on which we might encamp during the winter, with a sufficiency of elk for our subsistences within reach. This information

was very satisfactory, and we decided on going thither as soon as we could move from the point; but all night and the following day, Friday, December 6th, it rained."

Saturday, December 7th.---"Fair.---After breakfast we coasted around the bay, which is about four miles across, and receives, besides several small creeks, two rivers called by the Indians, the one "Kilhowanakeh," and the other "Netul." We called it "Meriwether's Bay" from the Christian name of Captain Lewis, who was no doubt the first white man who surveyed it.---On reaching the south side of the bay, we ascended the Netul for three miles to the first point of highland on its western bank, and formed our camp (Old Fort Clatsop) in a thick growth of left pines, about two hundred yards from the water and thirty feet above the level of high tides."

From Saturday, December 7th, 1805 until Sunday, March 23rd, 1806 the Lewis and Clark Expedition based at "Old Fort Clatsop," sent out small details almost daily to hunt food. They established a salt cairn at Seaside, and explored all of the country and rivers as far south as "Killamuck.*" They made friends with the Clatsop Indians whose several settlements were located near Point Adams on the approximate site of Hammond, Oregon and Fort Stevens, Oregon. A thorough study was made of the people, the land, plants, animal life, etc., which was undoubtedly instrumental in the United States Government purchasing all the land claimed by the Clatsop Indians and setting aside a specific tract of land at Point Adams for a military reservation. The last extract from the diary of Lewis and Clark before departing for home was:

Sunday, March 23rd, 1806. "The canoes were loaded, and at one o'clock in the afternoon we took final leave of Fort Clatsop.---

* TILLAMOOK?

TREATY

In 1851, the Government of the United States authorized Anson Dart, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, to negotiate for the strategically valuable land in the mouth of the Columbia River, which, although under domination of the United States, was actually owned by the Clatsop Indians. On 5 August 1851, a treaty was consummated with the Indians whereby the United States purchased this land from them. The Articles of the treaty follow:

Made and concluded at Tansey Point on the Columbia River near Clatsop Plains this 5th day of August, 1851, between Anson Dart, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Henry H. Spaulding, Indian Agent, and Joseph L. Parrish, Sub-Indian Agent on the part of the United States of one part and the undersigned Chiefs and Headmen of the Clatsop tribe on the other part:

ARTICLE I: The said tribe of Indians cede to the United States the tract of land included within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at the western extremity of Point Adams at the mouth of the Columbia River and running thence southerly along the Pacific Ocean to the mouth of a certain stream south of what is called by the Indians "Yock-les-pah-to"; thence easterly up and along said stream to the source; thence east to the summit of the Coast Range of mountains; thence northerly to the "Swallalochus" or Saddle Mountains; thence northwesterly to the headwaters of the "Netul," or Lewis and Clark River; thence down and along said river to Young's Bay; thence westerly along said bay and the southerly shore of the Columbia River to the place of beginning. The above described land being all that is claimed by the said tribe.

ARTICLE II: From the cession aforesaid the following tract shall be reserved, to-wit: All that piece or parcel of land described as follows, viz: beginning at the stake on the southern shore of the Columbia River, between Tansey Point and Point Adams, which stake is in the eastern boundary of the old Indian Burying grounds; and running thence southerly in a direct line to the northern corner of William Hobson's claim, thence westerly, bounding on said Hobson's claim to the ocean to Point Adams; thence easterly up and along the southern shore of the Columbia River to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE III: It is agreed between the United States and said tribe that the individuals of the said tribe shall be at liberty to occupy as formerly their fishing grounds at the mouth of the Niacoxa Creek, whenever they wish to do so for the purpose of fishing, and it is further agreed that the individuals of said tribe shall be allowed to pass freely along the beach from and to their reservation between their said fishing grounds and Point Adams, and allowed to pick up whale that may be case on the beach.

ARTICLE IV: In consideration of the cession made in the foregoing articles of this treaty, the United States agrees to pay to the said Clatsop tribe of Indians the sum of fifteen thousand dollars in annual payments of fifteen hundred dollars each to be made as follows, viz: Two hundred dollars in money and the balance in the following articles, to-wit: Forty blankets, twenty woolen coats, twenty pairs of pants, twenty vests, forty shirts, forty pairs of shoes, one hundred yards Lindsey Plaid, two hundred bags tobacco, two hundred pounds sugar, thirty pounds tea, two barrels molasses, two oxen or two horses, ten hoes, ten axes, six eight-quart brass kettles, twenty-five knives, fifty cotton handkerchiefs, ten ten-quart tin pails, twenty-six quart pans, twenty-five pint cups, twenty caps, all of which are to be of good quality and delivered each year at Tansey Point on the Columbia River, and distributed to the heads of families belonging to said Clatsop Tribe.

ARTICLE V: There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all of the citizens of the United States of America and all the individuals composing the said Clatsop tribe.

ARTICLE VI: This treaty shall take effect and be obligatory on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall be certified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

In testimony whereof the said Anson Dart, Superintendent, Henry H. Spaulding, Agent, and Josea L. Parrish, Sub-Agent, aforesaid, and the chiefs and headmen of the said tribe of Clatsop Indians herinto set their hands and seals at the time and place first herein above written.

Signed, sealed and witnessed in the presence of:

Nicholas De Boise, Secretary

W. W. Raymond, Interpreter

R. Shorter, Acting Sub-Agent

(Signed) Anson Dart, Superintendent

Henry H. Spaulding, Agent

Josiah L. Parrish, Sub-Agent

Tottem, Washington

Catat, Wattikani

Twilts, Shotchlickie

Tickahah, Dunkal

Winarvox, Hul-Lah

91.35.2

Donated by